

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY
BY THE
East Oregonian Publishing Company
— AT —
PENDLETON, OREGON.

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SOME MORE MISTAKES.

Is the national democracy about to commit another grave error, and forfeit the support that is essential to its success? Is the organization to persist in fighting against fate in the Philippines matter?

Why cannot the democracy in the one state in the union holding an election this spring, Oregon, set an example to the other states, and declare for a national program on the treatment of the insular possessions? It is traditional in the republican party that Oregon, otherwise inconsequential in the east, is nevertheless of importance because the republican national organization uses its early elections as an object lesson to show the course of events in politics.

It is just now within the power of the Oregon democrats to assume a position of influence in the national convention, and that may be accomplished by taking a proper position upon the Philippine question. It is useless to expect the American people to relinquish the islands, hence why carry the dead body of an issue that is a corpse and cannot be revived?

Suppose the Oregon democracy proclaim to the world that it is the demand of this state that the policy of the federal government be not abandonment, but proper recognition of the rights of the islanders, the just alteration in tariff schedules, the carrying out of the promises to the Cubans, the pursuing, in short, of a policy such as is based upon consideration of the wishes of the people who appear to have been bound to us by the ties that are not severable, and yet have sacred rights.

Suppose the Oregon democracy does this. Would it not have the same moral effect upon the east, in influencing national pronouncements, as the acts of the Oregon republicans have upon the trend of sentiment in that party throughout the country?

This, with such a position upon the trusts and tariff reduction as the present status suggests, will place the democracy in the vantage place, and create some confidence that success may crown efforts in the 1904 campaign.

"WE HAVE MET THE ENEMY"

When Commodore Perry won the signal victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, over the British squadron, he telegraphed to Washington: "We have met the enemy and they are OURS."

When Commodore Schley won the signal victory off Santiago, July 3, 1898, over the Spanish squadron, Rear-Admiral Sampson telegraphed to Washington:

"I present to the American people a Fourth of July gift—Cervera's fleet."

Mark the difference, a difference wide, indeed. Perry was the one man who made the Lake Erie victory possible. He virtually constructed a fleet of vessels, and, under difficulties that would appall any but great naval geniuses, defeated the power of Great Britain on the lake, and, with one later victory, enabled General Harrison to invade Canada. Yet he generously accorded to others credit for an achievement that was in a peculiar manner his very own, for it was only by indomitable will, gal-

lant courage, marvelous engineering ability, utter disregard for all technical rules of sea fighting that he won that victory for American arms.

Sampson was only technically in command at Santiago, and was not in the battle. He was absent, and, even though he be right in his contention, that he was within signalling distance, he was only a nominal factor in the fight. Yet, in telegraphing the news to the capital, instead of using language like that of the gallant and generous Perry, he writes in the first person, and thus makes an issue that is not a "closed incident," so far as the American people are concerned. It will never be a closed incident until justice has been done, and not the sort of justice that President Roosevelt deals out in his recent ruling.

However, Mr. Roosevelt may have desired to act justly, he was too technical, too careful to avoid hurting the feelings of the naval coterie that has persecuted Schley and Dewey, and that, by its army wing, has persecuted General Miles. The ruling is not such as to cause admiration to mount for the man of strenuous life and heretofore outspoken utterances. Is the Politician Roosevelt spoiling the once generous Teddy?

OCCASIONAL CHECKING UP.

The 1902 campaign appears to be on in earnest, and expressions upon some phase of the coming election are found in every exchange coming to this paper. Of course, this is as it should be, yet it might be wise once in a while to check up and see to it that fairness and justice be not entirely forgotten in the fierceness of the coming fight. No good can be accomplished by unjust accusations, and much harm is done to the unjust accuser. Lies do not injure anyone except the liar. Slander damages no good man but does damage the slanderer. There are issues large enough, facts important enough, and reasons potent enough to furnish ammunition for the political gunners without resorting to misrepresentation. It is not necessary in order to valiant aggression or defense in politics to utilize untruth and self-hurting sayings of him who lies.

THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

The demand for alcoholic liquors in their various forms is based largely on physiological conditions. A poorly fed and poorly lodged population will spend more money on drink than a population well fed, well clothed and well lodged. It is well known in all countries that poor and meager food and fetid air creates an appetite for drink; and as drink deepens poverty, each condition tends to aggravation of the other.

Of the four great nations of the civilized world, our own is the one which, as might be expected from the forgoing circumstance, consumes the least amount of alcoholic liquor, in proportion to its population. The British board of trade, in a report compiled recently, states the amount of spirits annually consumed in the four countries, as follows (in gallons):

Table with 3 columns: Country, Total, Per head.
U. K. (1900) 45,890,000 1.12
France (1900) 78,452,000 2.02
Germany (1900) 107,100,000 1.94
U. S. (1899) 81,000,000 1.06

The United States shows the least consumption of spirits of any. France consumes nearly twice as much, per head, and somewhat more than Germany, the next highest. In beer the report of consumption is as follows (in gallons):

Table with 3 columns: Country, Total, Per head.
U. K. (1900) 1,298,756,000 31.7
France (1900) 238,194,000 6.2
Germany (1899) 1,527,878,000 27.5
U. S. (1899) 934,210,000 13.3

It is known, of course, that France consumes little beer and much wine, and the United States and Germany comparatively little wine and much beer. But is a surprise to find the consumption of beer much greater, per capita, in the United Kingdom than in Germany. Following are the figures as to the annual consumption of wine in the four countries:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Total, Per head.
U. K. 15,816,800 0.39
France 983,158,000 25.40
Germany 81,834,000 1.45
U. S. 25,346,000 0.33

Taking all sorts of liquors together including spirits, wine and beer, the consumption in each of the countries per annum, is stated thus (in gallons):

Table with 3 columns: Country, Total, Per head.
Great Britain 1,360,462,800 32.21
France 1,299,804,000 33.62
Germany 1,716,812,000 30.79
United States 1,040,556,000 14.69

liquors in the United States is moderate—being less than one-half of that in other countries named. But the physiological law mentioned at the beginning of this statement may be expected to cause increase of consumption of liquors in the United States, as population becomes more dense and commences to press harder on the means of sustenance. As our urban population grows, and congestion of the inhabitants increases, there is no reason to suppose there will not be an increased consumption of liquors. In most of our great cities it doubtless already has nearly reached the proportions that exist in Europe. It is the open air of the country, and the influence of agriculturists and village society that conduce to abstinence from alcoholic drink.—Oregonian.

ADMISSION TO LAW SCHOOLS.

During the last three or four years at meetings of the bar associations and legal educators throughout the country, the question, what amount of preliminary training should a student have before entering upon the study of law? has given rise to much discussion. Probably more than 75 per cent of those admitted to the bar at present are graduates of law schools or men who have studied for some time at a law school. The standard of preliminary examination before county and state boards throughout the country is in most cases considerably lower than that required for graduation from the average high school, and in many localities it amounts to little more than a grammar school examination. In some law schools of the United States, of which there are now over one hundred, the requirements for admission vary from a common school education to a college degree.

Each year this subject gives rise to numerous articles, papers, and discussions as to what standard would be the most fair for all desiring to enter one of the large schools. No satisfactory solution to the problem has yet been reached, and the differences of opinion are perhaps greater now than ever. Some advocate the requiring of college degrees, many think the training necessary to pass the average college entrance examination sufficient, while others would have each applicant take a special course of a few years in college, and still others think a common school education sufficient.

THE MARCH OVERLAND.

The March issue of the Overland Monthly opens with a rousing story of Central America by John Fleming Wilson. "In the American Style" is its title, and it tells, without maudlin sentimentality, but with magnetic realism, of a heroic example of a Yankee spirit of fairness. Mr. Wilson's work is gaining recognition, and "In the American Style" will be broadly read. The story is beautifully illustrated.

"Jim and Kittick, A Life Sketch from Nome Beach," a touching bit of Eskimo color from the pen of an Alaskan writer who has studied the intimate life of the natives, appears in the March Overland Monthly. "Avila; An Idyl of Southern California," is a lyric by Tracy and Lucy Robinson that smells of the sea and the hills, and is beautifully embellished by the miniatures that accompany it.

Two notable articles begun in the February Overland Monthly, namely: "The Life and Death of Choulcha, a Sacramento River Salmon," by Cloudsley Rutter, and "Recent Outdoor Literature," by Professor Charles Howard Shinn, are concluded in the March issue. In Mr. Rutter's paper the interest is kept up to the end, and Professor Shinn's nature articles are accompanied by the best pictures that have appeared on outdoor subjects.

Representative Jones introduced a bill granting 50,000 acres of land to Washington for the benefit of the State Soldiers' Home.

HERPICIDE
The Latest Scientific Discovery
is based on the principle, "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect."
Herpicide kills the germs that cause dandruff by digging up the scalp as they burrow their pestiferous way to the hair root, where they finally destroy the hair. Without dandruff your hair will grow luxuriantly.
Newbro's Herpicide
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The Blood is the Source of All Strength

poisons or humors that are engendered and fostered in a sluggish and impoverished blood. Old sores, chronic ulcers and rheumatic pains are common, especially among old people, whose blood naturally grows thin and pale because of the lack of the red corpuscles that give color and strength to youthful blood. Sallow complexions and rough, oily skins evidence some constitutional or blood trouble, which salves, lotions, powders and neutralize blood poisons and humors, but possesses health-giving tonic proper and ties that no other blood medicine does. It goes down to the very foundation of the disease and eliminates from the system everything of a poisonous character or that obstructs and clogs the circulation. It builds up and imparts new strength and vitality to the old innutritious blood, and when the arteries and veins are once more filled with new rich blood, the general health begins to improve, muscles grow stronger, and sores and eruptions of every kind disappear.

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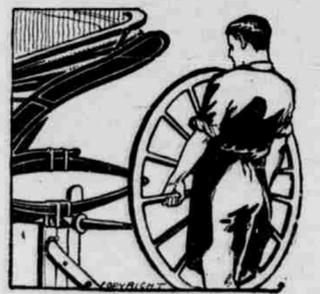
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